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## 2009 Commission Summary

67 Pawnee

## Residential Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 95 | COD | 26.15 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 2,494,987$ | PRD | 115.50 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 2,512,872$ | COV | 49.06 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 2,245,555$ | STD | 50.64 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 26,451$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 25.41 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 23,637$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 25,279$ |
| Median |  | Wgt. Mean | 89 |
| Mean | 103 | Max | 470 |
| Min | 27.25 |  | 8 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 92.22 to 100.00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 93.03 to 113.40 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 84.31 to 94.41 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\% \text { of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County } & 10.22\end{array}$
$\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period 7.15
\% of Value Sold in the Study Period

## Residential Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 101 | 94 | 44.86 | 131.03 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 108 | 95 | 31.45 | 119.17 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 101 | 97 | 32.58 | 118.78 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 93 | 95 | 26.9 | 115.67 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 67 Pawnee

## Commercial Real Property - Current

| Number of Sales | 18 | COD | 32.55 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 541,193$ | PRD | 113.07 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 541,193$ | COV | 52.20 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 502,510$ | STD | 54.81 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 30,066$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 30.58 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 27,917$ | Average Assessed Value |  |
|  |  | of the Base | $\$ 29,986$ |
| Median | 94 | Wgt. Mean | 93 |
| Mean | 105 | Max | 275 |
| Min | 30 |  |  |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 78.50 to 104.56 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 77.74 to 132.25 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 82.46 to 103.24 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 2.26 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 7.29 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 6.78 |

## Commercial Real Property - History

| Year | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 20 | 95 | 28.91 | 133.99 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 23 | 99 | 32.98 | 142.26 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 27 | 95 | 41.81 | 129.36 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 24 | 93 | 24.37 | 110.68 |

## 2009 Commission Summary

## 67 Pawnee

Agricultural Land - Current

| Number of Sales | 58 | COD | 20.42 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total Sales Price | $\$ 7,921,874$ | PRD | 104.85 |
| Total Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 8,084,259$ | COV | 26.37 |
| Total Assessed Value | $\$ 5,690,345$ | STD | 19.46 |
| Avg. Adj. Sales Price | $\$ 139,384$ | Avg. Absolute Deviation | 15.07 |
| Avg. Assessed Value | $\$ 98,109$ | Average Assessed Value <br> of the Base | $\$ 120,018$ |
| Median | 74 | Wgt. Mean |  |
| Mean | 74 | Max | 70 |
| Min | 25.25 |  | 124.53 |

## Confidenence Interval - Current

| $95 \%$ Median C.I | 65.42 to 79.39 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $95 \%$ Mean C.I | 68.79 to 78.81 |
| $95 \%$ Wgt. Mean C.I | 65.30 to 75.48 |


| \% of Value of the Class of all Real Property Value in the County | 87.52 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\%$ of Records Sold in the Study Period | 2.42 |
| $\%$ of Value Sold in the Study Period | 3.41 |


| Agricultural Land - History |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Number of Sales | Median | COD | PRD

Opinions

# 2009 Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator for Pawnee County 

My opinions and recommendations are stated as a conclusion based on all of the factors known to me regarding the assessment practices and statistical analysis for this county. See, Neb. Rev. Stat. §77-5027 (R. S. Supp., 2005). While the median assessment sales ratio from the Qualified Statistical Reports for each class of real property is considered, my opinion of the level of value for a class of real property may be determined from other evidence contained within this Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator. The resource used regarding the quality of assessment for each class of real property in this county are the performance standards issued by the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO). My opinion of quality of assessment for a class of real property may be influenced by the assessment practices of the county assessor.

## Residential Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of residential real property in Pawnee County is $97.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of residential real property in Pawnee County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Commercial Real Property

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of commercial real property in Pawnee County is $94.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of commercial real property in Pawnee County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

## Agricultural Land or Special Valuation of Agricultural Land

It is my opinion that the level of value of the class of agricultural or special value land in Pawnee County is $69.00 \%$ of actual value. It is my opinion that the quality of assessment for the class of agricultural land in Pawnee County is in compliance with generally accepted mass appraisal practices.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.


Ruth A. Sorensen
Property Tax Administrator

# PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics 

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009



Exhibit 67 Page 5

Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified

Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009
NUMBER of Sales: TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price
AVG. Assessed Value:


Exhibit 67 Page 9

## Pawnee County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

Residential: Pawnee County did a review of Pawnee City for 2009. The County changed depreciation and implemented 2007 cost tables. This included on-site inspection, new pictures, and interior inspections whenever possible.
The assessor location of Frazier Lake was reviewed in house, implemented 2007 cost tables, built mobile home depreciation table, added economic depreciation.
The assessor location of Table Rock was reviewed in house system review, the County implemented 2007 cost tables and adjusted depreciation.

They also completed county wide pickup work for the residential classes.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Pawnee County

## Residential Appraisal Information

(Includes Urban, Suburban and Rural Residential)

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor/Other |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor/Other |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | $1999$ <br> 2007 for Lewiston and Steinauer and Pawnee City and Table Rock |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2009- Pawnee City Table Rock <br> 2006- Burchard <br> 2007- Du Bois <br> 2008- Lewiston and Steinauer |
| 6. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | RCNLD to arrive at a market based value |
| 7. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 9 Assessor locations |
| 8. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Defined by towns and unique locations. |
| 9. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | Yes |
| 10. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real estate property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | None, strictly a classification. |

11. Are dwellings on agricultural parcels and dwellings on rural residential parcels valued in a manner that would provide the same relationship to the market? Explain?
Yes, with the limited number of sales it is difficult to establish a different value on the agricultural improved. The county uses rural residential sales which it relies on having the same relationship to the market.

Residential Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |  | $\mathbf{1 4}$ |

# PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics <br> <br> Type: Qualified <br> <br> Type: Qualified <br> <br> Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009 

 <br> <br> Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009}

| NUMBER of Sales: | 95 |
| ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL Sales Price: | $2,494,987$ |
| TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: | $2,512,872$ |
| TOTAL Assessed Value: | $2,245,555$ |
| AVG. Adj. Sales Price: | 26,451 |
| AVG. Assessed Value: | 23,637 |

State Stat Run

Sales OTAL Adj. Sal

AVG. Assessed Value:

95\% Median C.I.: 92.22 to 100.00
(!: AVTot=0)
(?: Derived)
95\% Wgt. Mean C.I.: 84.31 to 94.41
95\% Mean C.I.: 93.03 to 113.40
26,451
23,637


| RANGE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Qrtrs |  |
| 07/01/06 T | то 09/30/06 |
| 10/01/06 T | то 12/31/06 |
| 01/01/07 T | TO 03/31/07 |
| 04/01/07 T | то 06/30/07 |
| 07/01/07 T | то 09/30/07 |
| 10/01/07 T | TO 12/31/07 |
| 01/01/08 T | то 03/31/08 |
| 04/01/08 T | то 06/30/08 |

$\qquad$ Study Years 07/01/06 TO 06/30/07 07/01/07 тО 06/30/08
$\qquad$ Calendar $\qquad$
$\qquad$ /07 TO 12/31/07
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

|  | 95 | 97.17 | 103.21 | 89.36 | 26.15 | 115.50 | 27.25 | 470.00 | 92.22 to 100.00 | 26,451 | 23,637 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSESSOR LOCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| BURCHARD | 7 | 91.79 | 81.24 | 67.72 | 20.47 | 119.97 | 30.38 | 110.00 | 30.38 to 110.00 | 11,385 | 7,710 |
| DUBOIS | 5 | 95.43 | 91.22 | 94.03 | 20.70 | 97.01 | 51.19 | 132.81 | N/A | 47,000 | 44,193 |
| FRAZIERS LAKE | 6 | 100.67 | 111.70 | 110.04 | 21.00 | 101.50 | 74.00 | 193.50 | 74.00 to 193.50 | 2,125 | 2,338 |
| LEWISTON | 2 | 98.56 | 98.56 | 97.85 | 6.09 | 100.72 | 92.55 | 104.56 | N/A | 96,250 | 94,182 |
| PAWNEE CITY | 58 | 97.30 | 106.03 | 90.25 | 27.43 | 117.49 | 27.25 | 470.00 | 90.19 to 101.33 | 25,304 | 22,836 |
| PAWNEE CITY SUB | 1 | 146.54 | 146.54 | 146.54 |  |  | 146.54 | 146.54 | N/A | 18,500 | 27,110 |
| RURAL | 3 | 85.02 | 80.27 | 59.33 | 20.14 | 135.28 | 52.21 | 103.57 | N/A | 42,795 | 25,391 |
| STEINAUER | 2 | 97.92 | 97.92 | 98.12 | 1.19 | 99.80 | 96.75 | 99.09 | N/A | 14,500 | 14,227 |
| TABLE ROCK | 11 | 101.03 | 107.31 | 89.28 | 32.59 | 120.18 | 34.50 | 194.75 | 72.93 to 162.90 | 31,762 | 28,359 |
| $\ldots$ ALL_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 95 | 97.17 | 103.21 | 89.36 | 26.15 | 115.50 | 27.25 | 470.00 | 92.22 to 100.00 | 26,451 | 23,637 |
| LOCATIONS: URBAN, | URBAN | \& RURAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 1 | 85 | 96.75 | 102.91 | 90.44 | 26.35 | 113.80 | 27.25 | 470.00 | 90.50 to 99.78 | 27,685 | 25,038 |
| 2 | 2 | 125.06 | 125.06 | 140.89 | 17.18 | 88.76 | 103.57 | 146.54 | N/A | 10,650 | 15,005 |
| 3 | 8 | 98.84 | 100.93 | 63.11 | 23.98 | 159.92 | 52.21 | 193.50 | 52.21 to 193.50 | 17,291 | 10,913 |
| _ ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 95 | 97.17 | 103.21 | 89.36 | 26.15 | 115.50 | 27.25 | 470.00 | 92.22 to 100.00 | 26,451 | 23,637 |

Exhibit 67 Page 13


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


Exhibit 67 Page 15

## PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics

Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2006 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


## Residential Real Property

## I. Correlation

RESIDENTIAL:Analysis of the three statistical measures of central tendency indicates that only the median is within acceptable range. The quality statistics namely the coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. Although these quality statistics improved since the preliminary statistics, they do not support assessment uniformity or assessment vertical uniformity. In the assessor location of Table Rock there are 11 sales with a median ratio of 101.03 . The makeup of the Table Rock sales consists of 3 vacant sales and 4 sales with a sale price of 10,000 or below. Removing the unimproved sales from the analysis the median on the remaining 8 comes in at 95.15 . With the low dollar sales and the unreliable market the Division would recommend no adjustment to this subclass. The low dollar sales and the overall reliability of the market in the various assessor locations should caution against a purely statistical analysis. Two of the measures of central tendency are outside the acceptable range, suggesting the median is a most reliable measure of the level of value in this class of property. The assessment practices in the County are such that a nonbiased approach is used on both the sold and the unsold parcels.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 138 | 95 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 8 4}$ |
| 2008 | 148 | 101 | $\mathbf{6 8 . 2 4}$ |
| 2007 | 155 | 108 | 69.68 |
| 2006 | 133 | 101 | 75.94 |
| 2005 | 120 | 93 | 77.50 |

RESIDENTIAL:The table indicates that the county has utilized a high portion of the available sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arm's length sales.

## III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

The reliability of sales ratio statistics depends on unsold parcels being appraised in the same manner as sold parcels. Selective reappraisal of sold parcels distorts sales ratio results, possibly rendering them useless. Equally important, selective reappraisal of sold parcels (sales chasing) is a serious violation of basic appraisal uniformity and is highly unprofessional. Oversight agencies must be vigilant to detect the practice if it occurs and take necessary corrective action.
[To monitor sales chasing] A preferred approach is to use only sales that occur after appraised values are determined. However, as long as values from the most recent appraisal year are used in ratio studies, this is likely to be impractical. A second approach is to use values from the previous assessment year, so that most (or all) sales in the study follow the date values were set. In this approach, measures of central tendency must be adjusted to reflect changes in value between the previous and current year. For example, assume that the measure of central tendency is 0.924 and, after excluding parcels with changes in use or physical characteristics, that the overall change in value between the previous and current assessment years is 6.3 percent. The adjusted measure of central tendency is $0.924 \times 1.063=0.982$. This approach can be effective in determining the level of appraisal, but measures of uniformity will be unreliable if there has been any meaningful reappraisal activity for the current year.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Pawnee County

## III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 93 | 7.13 | 100 | 97 |
| 2008 | 93.33 | -0.51 | 93 | 93.84 |
| 2007 | 94 | 1.72 | 96 | 95 |
| 2006 | 99 | -0.70 | 99 | 97 |
| 2005 | 95 | 2.94 | 98 | 95 |

RESIDENTIAL:The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the R\&O ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

## IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Pawnee County
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 11.39 | 2009 | 7.13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.21 | 2008 | -0.51 |
| 1.67 | 2007 | 1.72 |
| 3.16 | 2006 | -0.70 |

RESIDENTIAL:The percent change in the abstract compared to the percent change in the assessed value shows a disparity between the two. The sales file may not be representative of the assessed base.

## V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has strengths and weaknesses, the use of any statistic for equalization should be reconciled with the other two, as in an appraisal, based on the appropriateness in the use of the statistic for a defined purpose, the quantity of the information from which it was drawn, and the reliability of the data that was used in its calculation. An examination of the three measures can serve to illustrate important trends in the data if the measures do not closely correlate to each other.

The IAAO considers the median ratio the most appropriate statistical measure for use in determining level of value for direct equalization; the process of adjusting the values of classes or subclasses of property in response to the determination of level of value at a point above or below a particular range. Since the median ratio is considered neutral in relationship to either assessed value or selling price, its use in adjusting the class or subclass of properties will not change the relationships between assessed value and level of value already present within the class or subclass of properties, thus rendering an adjustment neutral in its impact on the relative tax burden to an individual property. Additionally, the median ratio is less influenced by the presence of extreme ratios, commonly called outliers. One outlier in a small sample size of sales can have controlling influence over the other measures of central tendency. The median ratio limits the distortion potential of an outlier.

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for indirect equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (2007). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

If the weighted mean ratio, because of its dollar-weighting feature, is significantly different from the median ratio, it may be an indication of other problems with assessment proportionality. When this occurs, an evaluation of the county's assessment practices and procedures is appropriate to discover remedies to the situation.

The mean ratio is used as a basis for other statistical calculations, such as the price related differential and coefficient of variation. However, the mean ratio has limited application in the analysis of level of value because it assumes a normal distribution of the data set around the mean ratio with each ratio having the same impact on the calculation regardless of the assessed value or the selling price.

# 2009 Correlation Section 

for Pawnee County

## V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios Continued

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 97 | 89 | 103 |

RESIDENTIAL:The table shows that only the median is in the acceptable range. The weighted mean is below while the mean is above the range.

## VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller spread or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. The IAAO has issued performance standards for major property groups:

Single-family residences: a COD of 15 percent or less.
For newer and fairly homogeneous areas: a COD of 10 or less.
Income-producing property: a COD of 20 or less, or in larger urban jurisdictions, 15 or less. Vacant land and other unimproved property, such as agricultural land: a COD of 20 or less.
Rural residential and seasonal properties: a COD of 20 or less.

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.

The Price Related Differential, PRD, is produced to measure assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). For example, assessments are considered regressive if high value properties are under-assessed relative to low value properties. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103 . This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

The analysis in this section indicates whether the COD and PRD meet the performance standards described above.

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 26.15 | 115.50 |
| Difference | 11.15 | 12.50 |
|  |  |  |

RESIDENTIAL:A review of the table shows that both quality statistics are outside the acceptable range. Although these quality statistics improved since the preliminary statistics, they do not support assessment uniformity or assessment vertical uniformity.

## VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to Assessor Actions

This section compares the statistical indicators from the Preliminary Statistical Reports to the same statistical indicators from the R\&O Statistical Reports. The analysis that follows explains the changes in the statistical indicators in consideration of the assessment actions taken by the county assessor.

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 103 | 95 | -8 |
| Median | 93 | 97 | 4 |
| Wgt. Mean | 82 | 89 | 7 |
| Mean | 115 | 103 | -12 |
| COD | 53.32 | 26.15 | -27.17 |
| PRD | 140.51 | 115.50 | -25.01 |
| Minimum | 9.64 | 27.25 | 17.61 |
| Maximum | $1,157.00$ | 470.00 | -687.00 |

RESIDENTIAL:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for this class of property. The difference in the number of qualified sales is a result of sales sustaining substantial physical changes and being removed from the qualified sales roster.

## VIII. Trended Ratio Analysis

In order to be meaningful, statistical inferences must be based on a representative and proportionate sample of the population. If the sales are representative of the population and the sales have been appraised in a similar manner to the unsold properties, statistical inferences should be substantially the same as statistics developed from actual assessed value. This comparison is to provide additional information to the analyst in determining the reliability of the statistical inference.

|  | R\&O Statistics | Trended Ratio | Difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 95 | 89 | 6 |
| Median | 97 | 101 | -4 |
| Wgt. Mean | 89 | 89 | 0 |
| Mean | 103 | 124 | -21 |
| COD | 26.15 | 49.55 | -23.40 |
| PRD | 115.50 | 139.45 | -23.95 |
| Minimum | 27.25 | 32.52 | -5.27 |
| Maximum | 470.00 | 381.25 | 88.75 |

The table above is a direct comparison of the statistics generated using the 2009 assessed values reported by the assessor to the statistics generated using the assessed value for the year prior to the sale factored by the annual movement in the population. The difference in the number of sales is attributed to not being able to verify the prior year values for a number of sales.

In Pawnee County the measures of central tendency are not all that similar suggesting the sales file may not be representative of the population.

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009



Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


1990 TO 1994
1995 TO 1999
2000 TO Present


## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009



Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 $\quad$ Posted Before: 01/22/2009
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price
AVG. Assessed Value:
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009

|  | NUMBER of Sales: |  | 19 | MEDIAN: | 95 |  | COV: | 54.84 | 95\% | Median C.I.: 78.5 | to 100.07 | (!: Derived) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL Sales Price: |  | 543,993 | WGT. MEAN: | 92 |  | STD: | 55.83 | 95\% Wg | Mean C.I.: 81. | to 102.26 |  |
|  | TOTAL Adj. Sales Price: |  | 543,993 | MEAN : | 102 |  | AVG.ABS.DEV: | 31.41 |  | \% Mean C.I.: 74 | 0 to 128.71 |  |
|  | TOTAL Assessed Value: |  | 501,085 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Adj. Sales Price: |  | 28,631 | COD : | 33.22 | MAX | Sales Ratio: | 274.67 |  |  |  |  |
|  | AVG. Assessed Value: |  | 26,372 | PRD : | 110.52 | MIN | Sales Ratio: | 27.50 | Printed: 01/22/2009 22:54:32 |  |  |  |
| PROPERTY | TYPE * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Avg. Adj. | Avg. |
| RANGE | COUNT | MEDIAN | MEAN | WGT. MEAN | COD |  | PRD | MIN | MAX | 95\% Median C.I. | Sale Price | Assd Val |
| 02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03 | 19 | 94.55 | 101.80 | 92.11 | 33.22 |  | 110.52 | 27.50 | 274.67 | 78.50 to 100.07 | 28,631 | 26,372 |
| 04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALL | - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19 | 94.55 | 101.80 | 92.11 | 33.22 |  | 110.52 | 27.50 | 274.67 | 78.50 to 100.07 | 28,631 | 26,372 |

# Pawnee County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses: 

## Commercial

The county conducted a sales analysis in the class and determined that no adjustment was warranted for 2009 . Permit and pick up work was completed.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Pawnee County

## Commercial/Industrial Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor/Other |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor/Other |
| 4. | What is the date of the Replacement Cost New data (Marshall-Swift) that are used to value this property class? |
|  | 1999-Pawnee City <br> 2007-for small towns |
| 5. | What was the last year a depreciation schedule for this property class was developed using market-derived information? |
|  | 2007-some subclasses in Pawnee City 2008-for all small towns |
| 6. | When was the last time that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | 2000 |
| 7. | What approach to value is used in this class or subclasses to estimate the market value of properties? |
|  | RCNLD based on a market analysis. |
| 8. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations? |
|  | 7 |
| 9. | How are these Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations defined? |
|  | Location |
| 10. | Is "Market Area/Neighborhood/Assessor Location" a unique usable valuation grouping? If not, what is a unique usable valuation grouping? |
|  | The assessor location is not a usable valuation grouping due to the limited sales and too much variance in occupancy codes. |
| 11. | Do the various subclasses of Commercial Property such as convenience stores, warehouses, hotels, etc. have common value characteristics? |
|  | No |
| 12. | Is there unique market significance of the suburban location as defined in Reg. 10-001.07B? (Suburban shall mean a parcel of real property located outside of the limits of an incorporated city or village, but within the legal jurisdiction of an incorporated city or village.) |
|  | No, suburban is used for classification only. |

Commercial Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{2}$ |

## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


## Type: Qualified <br> Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009
NUMBER of Sales:
TOTAL Sales Price: TOTAL Adj.Sales Price: TOTAL Assessed Value:
AVG. Adj. Sales Price
AVG. Assessed Value:


## Commerical Real Property

## I. Correlation

COMMERCIAL:Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range that is best measured by the median measure of central tendency. The town of Pawnee City has 9 of the 20 qualified sales in the county. The County has consistently used all available arms length sales. The assessment practices treat both the sold properties along with the assessed base in a consistent manner. With the sample size there is not enough statistical evidence to recommend that the level of value is not best measured by the median.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

|  | Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 28 | 18 | $\mathbf{6 4 . 2 9}$ |
| 2008 | 36 | 20 | 55.56 |
| 2007 | 36 | 23 | 63.89 |
| 2006 | 38 | 27 | 71.05 |
| 2005 | 31 | 24 | 77.42 |

COMMERCIAL:A brief review of the utilization grid prepared indicates that the county has utilized a high proportion of the available sales for the development of the qualified statistics. This indicates that the measurement of the class of property was done using all available sales.

## III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

The reliability of sales ratio statistics depends on unsold parcels being appraised in the same manner as sold parcels. Selective reappraisal of sold parcels distorts sales ratio results, possibly rendering them useless. Equally important, selective reappraisal of sold parcels (sales chasing) is a serious violation of basic appraisal uniformity and is highly unprofessional. Oversight agencies must be vigilant to detect the practice if it occurs and take necessary corrective action.
[To monitor sales chasing] A preferred approach is to use only sales that occur after appraised values are determined. However, as long as values from the most recent appraisal year are used in ratio studies, this is likely to be impractical. A second approach is to use values from the previous assessment year, so that most (or all) sales in the study follow the date values were set. In this approach, measures of central tendency must be adjusted to reflect changes in value between the previous and current year. For example, assume that the measure of central tendency is 0.924 and, after excluding parcels with changes in use or physical characteristics, that the overall change in value between the previous and current assessment years is 6.3 percent. The adjusted measure of central tendency is $0.924 \times 1.063=0.982$. This approach can be effective in determining the level of appraisal, but measures of uniformity will be unreliable if there has been any meaningful reappraisal activity for the current year.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Pawnee County

## III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio

 Continued|  | Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 95 | 9.70 | 17.67 | 104 |
| 2008 | 95.98 | 6.26 | 113 | 94 |
| 2007 | 96 | 13.90 | 102 | 95.27 |
| 2006 | 93 | 0.08 | 99 | 95 |
| 2005 | 93 |  | 93 | 93 |

COMMERCIAL:This table demonstrates an approximate 10 point difference between the Trended Preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio and therefore shows little if any support of each other.

## IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Pawnee County

## IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued

\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| -1.12 | 2009 | 9.70 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.36 | 2008 | 17.67 |
| 31.27 | 2007 | 6.26 |
| 70.87 | 2006 | 13.90 |
| 0.00 | 2005 | 0.08 |

COMMERCIAL: A review of the table shows a difference between the percent change of the sold and the unsold properties. With the limited number of sales in this class the sales file may not be representative of the assessed base.

## V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has strengths and weaknesses, the use of any statistic for equalization should be reconciled with the other two, as in an appraisal, based on the appropriateness in the use of the statistic for a defined purpose, the quantity of the information from which it was drawn, and the reliability of the data that was used in its calculation. An examination of the three measures can serve to illustrate important trends in the data if the measures do not closely correlate to each other.

The IAAO considers the median ratio the most appropriate statistical measure for use in determining level of value for direct equalization; the process of adjusting the values of classes or subclasses of property in response to the determination of level of value at a point above or below a particular range. Since the median ratio is considered neutral in relationship to either assessed value or selling price, its use in adjusting the class or subclass of properties will not change the relationships between assessed value and level of value already present within the class or subclass of properties, thus rendering an adjustment neutral in its impact on the relative tax burden to an individual property. Additionally, the median ratio is less influenced by the presence of extreme ratios, commonly called outliers. One outlier in a small sample size of sales can have controlling influence over the other measures of central tendency. The median ratio limits the distortion potential of an outlier.

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for indirect equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (2007). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

If the weighted mean ratio, because of its dollar-weighting feature, is significantly different from the median ratio, it may be an indication of other problems with assessment proportionality. When this occurs, an evaluation of the county's assessment practices and procedures is appropriate to discover remedies to the situation.

The mean ratio is used as a basis for other statistical calculations, such as the price related differential and coefficient of variation. However, the mean ratio has limited application in the analysis of level of value because it assumes a normal distribution of the data set around the mean ratio with each ratio having the same impact on the calculation regardless of the assessed value or the selling price.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Pawnee County

## V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios Continued

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 94 | 93 | 105 |

COMMERCIAL:The table shows that the median and the weighted mean are in the range while the mean is 5 points above the acceptable range.

## VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller spread or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. The IAAO has issued performance standards for major property groups:

Single-family residences: a COD of 15 percent or less.
For newer and fairly homogeneous areas: a COD of 10 or less.
Income-producing property: a COD of 20 or less, or in larger urban jurisdictions, 15 or less. Vacant land and other unimproved property, such as agricultural land: a COD of 20 or less.
Rural residential and seasonal properties: a COD of 20 or less.

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.

The Price Related Differential, PRD, is produced to measure assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). For example, assessments are considered regressive if high value properties are under-assessed relative to low value properties. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103 . This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

The analysis in this section indicates whether the COD and PRD meet the performance standards described above.

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | $\mathbf{3 2 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 3 . 0 7}$ |
| Difference | $\mathbf{1 2 . 5 5}$ | 10.07 |

COMMERCIAL:The coefficient of dispersion and price related differential are both outside the acceptable range. These quality statistics do not support assessment uniformity or assessment vertical uniformity.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Pawnee County

## VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to Assessor Actions

This section compares the statistical indicators from the Preliminary Statistical Reports to the same statistical indicators from the R\&O Statistical Reports. The analysis that follows explains the changes in the statistical indicators in consideration of the assessment actions taken by the county assessor.

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 19 | 18 | -1 |
| Median | 95 | 94 | -1 |
| Wgt. Mean | 92 | 93 | 1 |
| Mean | 102 | 105 | 3 |
| COD | 33.22 | 32.55 | -0.67 |
| PRD | 110.52 | 113.07 | 2.55 |
| Minimum | 27.50 | 30.16 | 2.66 |
| Maximum | 274.67 | 274.67 | 0.00 |

COMMERCIAL:A review of the table shows that the change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the county for this class of property.


## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics

## Type: Qualified

## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics




## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics





## PAD 2009 Preliminary Statistics



Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/22/2009


## Pawnee County 2009 Assessment Actions taken to address the following property classes/subclasses:

Agricultural<br>The County conducted a market study of the class and adjusted the values for the various Land Valuation Groupings. The county is in the process of implementing the latest soil conversion. The county also completed their permit and pick up work for the class.

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Pawnee County

## Agricultural Appraisal Information

| 1. | Data collection done by: |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Assessor/Other |
| 2. | Valuation done by: |
|  | Assessor |
| 3. | Pickup work done by whom: |
|  | Assessor/Other |
| 4. | Does the county have a written policy or written standards to specifically define agricultural land versus rural residential acreages? |
|  | The County does not have a written office standard, but have been using the wording from the zoning regulations. Currently the Assessor considers anything that is less than 20 acres and is improved to be rural residential. |
| a. | How is agricultural land defined in this county? |
|  | The land is defined by its agricultural and horticultural use. The Assessor refers to the land use manual for direction. |
| 5. | When was the last date that the Income Approach was used to estimate or establish the market value of the properties in this class? |
|  | Income approach is not used. |
| 6. | If the income approach was used, what Capitalization Rate was used? |
|  | N/A |
| 7. | What is the date of the soil survey currently used? |
|  | 1976 |
| 8. | What date was the last countywide land use study completed? |
|  | 1980 |
| a. | By what method? (Physical inspection, FSA maps, etc.) |
|  | The county is not sure of the method used. Currently the county uses FSA maps, Agri-data and physical inspections |
| b. | By whom? |
|  | Assessor |
| c. | What proportion is complete / implemented at this time? |
|  | 100 \% complete |
| 9. | Number of Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations in the agricultural property class: |
|  | 1 |
| 10. | How are Market Areas/Neighborhoods/Assessor Locations developed? |
|  | N/A |
| 11. | In the assessor's opinion, are there any other class or subclass groupings, other than LCG groupings, that are more appropriate for valuation? <br> No |


|  |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| a. | If yes, list. |
| 12. | In your opinion, what is the level of value of these groupings? |
| 13. | N/A <br> Has the county implemented (or is in the process of implementing) special <br> valuation for agricultural land within the county? |
|  | No |

Agricultural Permit Numbers:

| Permits | Information Statements | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ |  | $\mathbf{3 3}$ |

67 - Pawnee county AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified

67 - PAWNEE COUNTY

## AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED



PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009

PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009





PAD 2009 R\&O Statistics
Type: Qualified
Date Range: 07/01/2005 to 06/30/2008 Posted Before: 01/23/2009


## Agricultural Land

## I. Correlation

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The assessor has approached the valuation of agricultural land in a methodical and consistent process. The County relied on the unimproved statistical analysis in making adjustments for the current year. In looking at both sets of statistics the overall level of value is in the acceptable range. There were 27 sales added to the analysis with minimal improvements and non productive land. The County did not agree with the calculations for not deducting the minimal values from the sale amount. Analysis of the following tables demonstrates that the statistics support a level of value within the acceptable range that is best measured by the median measure of central tendency.

## II. Analysis of Percentage of Sales Used

This section documents the utilization of total sales compared to qualified sales in the sales file. Neb. Rev. Stat. 77-1327(2) (R. S. Supp., 2007) provides that all sales are deemed to be arm's length transactions unless determined to be otherwise under professionally accepted mass appraisal techniques. The county assessor is responsible for the qualification of the sales included in the residential sales file. The Division periodically reviews the procedures utilized by the county assessor to qualify/disqualify sales.

The Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officials, (2007), indicates that low levels of sale utilization may indicate excessive trimming by the county assessor. Excessive trimming, the arbitrary exclusion or adjustment of arm's length transactions, may indicate an attempt to inappropriately exclude arm's length transactions to create the appearance of a higher level of value and quality of assessment. The sales file, in a case of excess trimming, will fail to properly represent the level of value and quality of assessment of the population of residential real property.

| Total Sales | Qualified Sales | Percent Used |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 105 | 58 | 55.24 |
| 2008 | 124 | 69 | 55.65 |
| 2007 | 94 | 61 | 64.89 |
| 2006 | 76 | 46 | 60.53 |
| 2005 | 73 | 49 | 67.12 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:This table indicates that the County has utilized a high portion of the available agricultural sales and that the measurement of the class of property was done with all available arms length sales.

## III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio

The trended preliminary ratio is an alternative method to calculate a point estimate as an indicator of the level of value. This table compares the preliminary median ratio, trended preliminary median ratio, and $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ median ratio, presenting four years of data to reveal any trends in assessment practices. The analysis that follows compares the changes in these ratios to the assessment actions taken by the county assessor. If the county assessor's assessment practices treat all properties in the sales file and properties in the population in a similar manner, the trended preliminary ratio will correlate closely with the R\&O median ratio. The following is the justification for the trended preliminary ratio:

## Adjusting for Selective Reappraisal

The reliability of sales ratio statistics depends on unsold parcels being appraised in the same manner as sold parcels. Selective reappraisal of sold parcels distorts sales ratio results, possibly rendering them useless. Equally important, selective reappraisal of sold parcels (sales chasing) is a serious violation of basic appraisal uniformity and is highly unprofessional. Oversight agencies must be vigilant to detect the practice if it occurs and take necessary corrective action.
[To monitor sales chasing] A preferred approach is to use only sales that occur after appraised values are determined. However, as long as values from the most recent appraisal year are used in ratio studies, this is likely to be impractical. A second approach is to use values from the previous assessment year, so that most (or all) sales in the study follow the date values were set. In this approach, measures of central tendency must be adjusted to reflect changes in value between the previous and current year. For example, assume that the measure of central tendency is 0.924 and, after excluding parcels with changes in use or physical characteristics, that the overall change in value between the previous and current assessment years is 6.3 percent. The adjusted measure of central tendency is $0.924 \times 1.063=0.982$. This approach can be effective in determining the level of appraisal, but measures of uniformity will be unreliable if there has been any meaningful reappraisal activity for the current year.

Gloudemans, Robert J., Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 315.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Pawnee County

## III. Analysis of the Preliminary, Trended Preliminary and R\&O Median Ratio

 Continued| Preliminary <br> Median | \% Change in Assessed <br> Value (excl. growth) | Trended <br> Preliminary Ratio | R\&O <br> Median |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 67 | $\mathbf{1 0 . 4 2}$ | 74 | 74 |
| 2008 | 57.5 | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 6}$ | 72.44 |
| 2007 | 72 | 0.28 | 72 | 72 |
| 2006 | 62 | 22.50 | 76 | 76 |
| 2005 | 74 | 6.25 | 79 | 77 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The relationship between the trended preliminary ratio and the $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{O}$ ratio suggests the assessment practices are applied to the sales file and population in a similar manner.

## IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value

This section analyzes the percentage change of the assessed values in the sales file, between the 2009 Preliminary Statistical Reports and the 2009 R\&O Statistical Reports, to the percentage change in the assessed value of all real property base, by class, reported in the 2008 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45, excluding growth valuation, compared to the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL) Report. For purposes of calculating the percentage change in the sales file, only the sales in the most recent year of the study period are used. If assessment practices treat sold and unsold properties consistently, the percentage change in the sales file and assessed base will be similar. The analysis of this data assists in determining if the statistical representations calculated from the sales file are an accurate measure of the population. The following is justification for such an analysis:

## Comparison of Average Value Changes

If sold and unsold properties are similarly appraised, they should experience similar changes in value over time. Accordingly, it is possible to compute the average change in value over a selected period for sold and unsold parcels and, if necessary, test to determine whether observed differences are significant. If, for example, values for vacant sold parcels in an area have increased by 45 percent since the previous reappraisal, but values for vacant unsold parcels have increased only 10 percent, sold and unsold parcels appear to have not been equally appraised. This apparent disparity between the treatment of sold and unsold properties provides an initial indication of poor assessment practices and should trigger further inquiry into the reasons for the disparity.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Pawnee County
IV. Analysis of Percentage Change in Total Assessed Value in the Sales File to Percentage Change in Assessed Value Continued
\% Change in Total
Assessed Value in the Sales File
\% Change in Total Assessed
Value (excl. growth)

| 11.32 | 2009 | 10.42 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18.60 | 2008 | 15.02 |
| 2.18 | 2007 | 0.28 |
| 29.90 | 2006 | 22.50 |
| 5.69 | 2005 | 6.25 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The percent change is similar and shows that the county has appraised the sold parcels similarly to the unsold parcels. The change is also consistent with the appraisal actions for this class of properties.

## V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios

There are three measures of central tendency calculated by the Division: median ratio, weighted mean ratio, and mean ratio. Since each measure of central tendency has strengths and weaknesses, the use of any statistic for equalization should be reconciled with the other two, as in an appraisal, based on the appropriateness in the use of the statistic for a defined purpose, the quantity of the information from which it was drawn, and the reliability of the data that was used in its calculation. An examination of the three measures can serve to illustrate important trends in the data if the measures do not closely correlate to each other.

The IAAO considers the median ratio the most appropriate statistical measure for use in determining level of value for direct equalization; the process of adjusting the values of classes or subclasses of property in response to the determination of level of value at a point above or below a particular range. Since the median ratio is considered neutral in relationship to either assessed value or selling price, its use in adjusting the class or subclass of properties will not change the relationships between assessed value and level of value already present within the class or subclass of properties, thus rendering an adjustment neutral in its impact on the relative tax burden to an individual property. Additionally, the median ratio is less influenced by the presence of extreme ratios, commonly called outliers. One outlier in a small sample size of sales can have controlling influence over the other measures of central tendency. The median ratio limits the distortion potential of an outlier.

The weighted mean ratio is viewed by the IAAO as the most appropriate statistical measure for indirect equalization; to ensure proper funding distribution of aid to political subdivisions, particularly when the distribution in part is based on the assessable value in that political subdivision, Standard on Ratio Studies, International Association of Assessing Officers, (2007). The weighted mean, because it is a value weighted ratio, best reflects a comparison of the assessed and market value of property in the political subdivision. If the distribution of aid to political subdivisions must relate to the market value available for assessment in the political subdivision, the measurement of central tendency used to analyze level of value should reflect the dollars of value available to be assessed. The weighted mean ratio does that more than either of the other measures of central tendency.

If the weighted mean ratio, because of its dollar-weighting feature, is significantly different from the median ratio, it may be an indication of other problems with assessment proportionality. When this occurs, an evaluation of the county's assessment practices and procedures is appropriate to discover remedies to the situation.

The mean ratio is used as a basis for other statistical calculations, such as the price related differential and coefficient of variation. However, the mean ratio has limited application in the analysis of level of value because it assumes a normal distribution of the data set around the mean ratio with each ratio having the same impact on the calculation regardless of the assessed value or the selling price.

## 2009 Correlation Section

for Pawnee County

## V. Analysis of the R\&O Median, Wgt. Mean, and Mean Ratios Continued

|  | Median | Wgt. Mean | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 74 | 70 | 74 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:This table shows that all three measures are within the acceptable range.

## VI. Analysis of R\&O COD and PRD

In analyzing the statistical data of assessment quality, there are two measures primarily relied upon by assessment officials. The Coefficient of Dispersion, COD, is produced to measure assessment uniformity. A low COD tends to indicate good assessment uniformity as there is a smaller spread or dispersion of the ratios in the sales file. A COD of less than 15 suggests that there is good assessment uniformity. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 235-237. The IAAO has issued performance standards for major property groups:

Single-family residences: a COD of 15 percent or less.
For newer and fairly homogeneous areas: a COD of 10 or less.
Income-producing property: a COD of 20 or less, or in larger urban jurisdictions, 15 or less. Vacant land and other unimproved property, such as agricultural land: a COD of 20 or less.
Rural residential and seasonal properties: a COD of 20 or less.

Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 246.

The Price Related Differential, PRD, is produced to measure assessment vertical uniformity (progressivity or regressivity). For example, assessments are considered regressive if high value properties are under-assessed relative to low value properties. A PRD of greater than 100 suggests that high value properties are relatively under-assessed. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), pp. 239-240. A PRD of less than 100 indicates that high value properties are relatively over-assessed. As a general rule, except for small samples, a PRD should range between 98 and 103 . This range is centered slightly above 100 to allow for a slightly upward measurement bias inherent in the PRD. Mass Appraisal of Real Property, International Association of Assessing Officers, (1999), p. 247.

The analysis in this section indicates whether the COD and PRD meet the performance standards described above.

|  | COD | PRD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| R\&O Statistics | 20.42 | 104.85 |
| Difference | 0.42 | 1.85 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:Both measures of the quality of assessment are slightly outside the acceptable range.

## VII. Analysis of Change in Statistics Due to Assessor Actions

This section compares the statistical indicators from the Preliminary Statistical Reports to the same statistical indicators from the R\&O Statistical Reports. The analysis that follows explains the changes in the statistical indicators in consideration of the assessment actions taken by the county assessor.

|  | Preliminary Statistics | R\&O Statistics | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Sales | 58 | 58 | 0 |
| Median | 67 | 74 | 7 |
| Wgt. Mean | 64 | 70 | 6 |
| Mean | 67 | 74 | 7 |
| COD | 20.72 | 20.42 | -0.30 |
| PRD | 105.02 | 104.85 | -0.17 |
| Minimum | 23.15 | 25.25 | 2.10 |
| Maximum | 116.14 | 124.53 | 8.39 |

AGRICULTURAL UNIMPROVED:The change between the preliminary statistics and the Reports and Opinion statistics is consistent with the assessment actions reported by the County for this class of property.

| Total Real Property <br> Sum Lines 17, 25, \& 30 | Records : 3,970 | Value : 328,419,700 | Growth 953,075 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |  |
| 01. Res UnImp Land | 218 | 517,305 | 11 | 30,965 | 4 | 25,280 | 233 | 573,550 |  |
| 02. Res Improve Land | 865 | 2,191,020 | 41 | 308,935 | 75 | 616,115 | 981 | 3,116,070 |  |
| 03. Res Improvements | 874 | 23,811,285 | 42 | 1,934,925 | 80 | 3,822,085 | 996 | 29,568,295 |  |
| 04. Res Total | 1,092 | 26,519,610 | 53 | 2,274,825 | 84 | 4,463,480 | 1,229 | 33,257,915 | 803,650 |
| \% of Res Total | 88.85 | 79.74 | 4.31 | 6.84 | 6.83 | 13.42 | 30.96 | 10.13 | 84.32 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05. Com UnImp Land | 44 | 52,410 | 7 | 36,930 | 2 | 11,675 | 53 | 101,015 |  |
| 06. Com Improve Land | 162 | 249,200 | 5 | 54,060 | 6 | 18,680 | 173 | 321,940 |  |
| 07. Com Improvements | 172 | 4,748,475 | 11 | 1,147,615 | 8 | 139,975 | 191 | 6,036,065 |  |
| 08. Com Total | 216 | 5,050,085 | 18 | 1,238,605 | 10 | 170,330 | 244 | 6,459,020 | 104,270 |
| \% of Com Total | 88.52 | 78.19 | 7.38 | 19.18 | 4.10 | 2.64 | 6.15 | 1.97 | 10.94 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09. Ind UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 10. Ind Improve Land | 1 | 4,230 | 1 | 25,325 | 1 | 8,940 | 3 | 38,495 |  |
| 11. Ind Improvements | 1 | 34,415 | 1 | 745,565 | 1 | 128,985 | 3 | 908,965 |  |
| 12. Ind Total | 1 | 38,645 | 1 | 770,890 | 1 | 137,925 | 3 | 947,460 | 0 |
| \% of Ind Total | 33.33 | 4.08 | 33.33 | 81.36 | 33.33 | 14.56 | 0.08 | 0.29 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Rec UnImp Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 49,890 | 49 | 49,890 |  |
| 14. Rec Improve Land | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 56,645 | 45 | 56,645 |  |
| 15. Rec Improvements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 206,250 | 50 | 206,250 |  |
| 16. Rec Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 312,785 | 99 | 312,785 | 0 |
| \% of Rec Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 2.49 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Res \& Rec Total\% of Res \& Rec Total | 1,092 | 26,519,610 | 53 | 2,274,825 | 183 | 4,776,265 | 1,328 | 33,570,700 | 803,650 |
|  | 82.23 | 79.00 | 3.99 | 6.78 | 13.78 | 14.23 | 33.45 | 10.22 | 84.32 |
| Com \& Ind Total | 217 | 5,088,730 | 19 | 2,009,495 | 11 | 308,255 | 247 | 7,406,480 | 104,270 |
| \% of Com \& Ind Total | 87.85 | 68.71 | 7.69 | 27.13 | 4.45 | 4.16 | 6.22 | 2.26 | 10.94 |
| 17. Taxable Total | 1,309 | 31,608,340 | 72 | 4,284,320 | 194 | 5,084,520 | 1,575 | 40,977,180 | 907,920 |
| \% of Taxable Total | 83.11 | 77.14 | 4.57 | 10.46 | 12.32 | 12.41 | 39.67 | 12.48 | 95.26 |

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Schedule II : Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

|  | Records | Urban <br> Value Base | Value Excess | Records | SubUrban <br> Value Base | Value Excess |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 26,385 | 681,205 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | Records | 0 <br> Rural <br> Value Base | 0 Value Excess | 0 <br> Records | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Value Base } \end{gathered}$ | 0 <br> Value Excess |
| 18. Residential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Commercial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 26,385 | 681,205 |
| 20. Industrial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Total Sch II |  |  |  | 1 | 26,385 | 681,205 |

Schedule III : Mineral Interest Records


| Schedule IV : Exempt Records : Non-Agricultural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban Records | SubUrban Records | Rural Records | Total Records |
| 26. Producing | 87 | 6 | 50 | 143 |


| Schedule V : Agricultural Records |  |  |  |  | Rural |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  |  |  | Total |  |
|  | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value | Records | Value |
| 27. Ag-Vacant Land | 0 | 0 | 119 | 9,025,275 | 1,338 | 126,971,635 | 1,457 | 135,996,910 |
| 28. Ag-Improved Land | 0 | 0 | 80 | 9,302,260 | 829 | 117,572,130 | 909 | 126,874,390 |
| 29. Ag Improvements | 0 | 0 | 81 | 3,255,615 | 857 | 21,315,605 | 938 | 24,571,220 |
| 30. Ag Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,395 | 287,442,520 |

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Exhibit 67 Page 85

|  | Urban |  |  | SubUrban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Acres | Value | Records | Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1 | 109.59 | 74,605 |
|  | Records | $$ | Value | Records | Total Acres | Value |
| 42. Game \& Parks | 9 | 1,298.39 | 1,012,025 | 10 | 1,407.98 | 1,086,630 |


| Schedule VIII : Agricultural Records : Special Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Records | Urban Acres | Value | Records | SubUrban Acres | Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value N/A |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.00 \\ \text { Rural } \\ \text { Acres } \end{gathered}$ | 0 Value | 0 Records |  | 0 Value |
| 43. Special Value | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 44. Recapture Value | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* LB 968 (2006) for tax year 2009 and forward there will be no Recapture value.


## County 67 Pawnee

2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45
Schedule IX : Agricultural Records : Ag Land Market Area Detail Market Area 1

| Irrigated | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45. 1A1 | 51.00 | 4.72\% | 123,165 | 6.81\% | 2,415.00 |
| 46. 1A | 336.53 | 31.13\% | 664,650 | 36.75\% | 1,975.01 |
| 47. 2A1 | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 48. 2A | 385.82 | 35.69\% | 626,960 | 34.66\% | 1,625.01 |
| 49.3A1 | 175.60 | 16.24\% | 252,165 | 13.94\% | 1,436.02 |
| 50.3A | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 51.4A1 | 125.00 | 11.56\% | 135,000 | 7.46\% | 1,080.00 |
| 52. 4A | 7.00 | 0.65\% | 6,755 | 0.37\% | 965.00 |
| 53. Total | 1,080.95 | 100.00\% | 1,808,695 | 100.00\% | 1,673.25 |
| Dry ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54. 1D1 | 3,996.50 | 3.07\% | 7,427,010 | 4.95\% | 1,858.38 |
| 55. 1D | 12,521.21 | 9.63\% | 18,964,395 | 12.64\% | 1,514.58 |
| 56. 2D1 | 289.25 | 0.22\% | 399,385 | 0.27\% | 1,380.76 |
| 57. 2D | 52,021.22 | 40.02\% | 64,956,130 | 43.28\% | 1,248.65 |
| 58.3D1 | 26,242.14 | 20.19\% | 29,796,780 | 19.86\% | 1,135.46 |
| 59.3D | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 60.4D1 | 31,188.25 | 23.99\% | 25,738,810 | 17.15\% | 825.27 |
| 61. 4D | 3,737.56 | 2.88\% | 2,784,755 | 1.86\% | 745.07 |
| 62. Total | 129,996.13 | 100.00\% | 150,067,265 | 100.00\% | 1,154.40 |
| Grass |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63. 1G1 | 850.92 | 0.00\% | 668,020 | 0.64\% | 785.06 |
| 64. 1G | 6,281.92 | 4.94\% | 6,318,860 | 6.04\% | 1,005.88 |
| 65.2G1 | 34.55 | 0.03\% | 36,655 | 0.04\% | 1,060.93 |
| 66. 2G | 30,163.57 | 23.71\% | 30,349,675 | 28.99\% | 1,006.17 |
| 67.3G1 | 32,081.18 | 25.22\% | 29,131,625 | 27.83\% | 908.06 |
| 68.3G | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| 69.4G1 | 31,888.92 | 25.07\% | 21,984,445 | 21.00\% | 689.41 |
| 70. 4G | 25,912.49 | 20.37\% | 16,197,470 | 15.47\% | 625.08 |
| 71. Total | 127,213.54 | 100.00\% | 104,686,750 | 100.00\% | 822.92 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irrigated Total | 1,080.95 | 0.41\% | 1,808,695 | 0.70\% | 1,673.25 |
| Dry Total | 129,996.13 | 49.81\% | 150,067,265 | 58.28\% | 1,154.40 |
| Grass Total | 127,213.54 | 48.74\% | 104,686,750 | 40.66\% | 822.92 |
| Waste | 2,713.61 | 1.04\% | 915,160 | 0.36\% | 337.25 |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% | 0.00 |
| Market Area Total | 261,004.23 | 100.00\% | 257,477,870 | 100.00\% | 986.49 |

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Schedule X : Agricultural Records :Ag Land Total

|  | Urban |  | SubUrban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value | Acres | Value |
| 76. Irrigated | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1,080.95 | 1,808,695 | 1,080.95 | 1,808,695 |
| 77. Dry Land | 0.00 | 0 | 8,930.45 | 10,690,120 | 121,065.68 | 139,377,145 | 129,996.13 | 150,067,265 |
| 78. Grass | 0.00 | 0 | 8,296.79 | 7,066,930 | 118,916.75 | 97,619,820 | 127,213.54 | 104,686,750 |
| 79. Waste | 0.00 | 0 | 338.62 | 65,830 | 2,374.99 | 849,330 | 2,713.61 | 915,160 |
| 80. Other | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 81. Exempt | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 82. Total | 0.00 | 0 | 17,565.86 | 17,822,880 | 243,438.37 | 239,654,990 | 261,004.23 | $\mathbf{2 5 7 , 4 7 7 , 8 7 0}$ |


|  | Acres | \% of Acres* | Value | \% of Value* | Average Assessed Value* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Irrigated | $1,080.95$ | $0.41 \%$ | $1,808,695$ | $0.70 \%$ | $1,673.25$ |
| Dry Land | $129,996.13$ | $49.81 \%$ | $150,067,265$ | $58.28 \%$ | $1,154.40$ |
| Grass | $127,213.54$ | $48.74 \%$ | $104,686,750$ | $40.66 \%$ | 822.92 |
| Waste | $2,713.61$ | $1.04 \%$ | 915,160 | $0.36 \%$ | 337.25 |
| Other | 0.00 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Exempt | 0.00 | $0.00 \%$ | 0 | $0.00 \%$ | 0.00 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 6 1 , 0 0 4 . 2 3}$ | $100.00 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 5 7 , 4 7 7 , 8 7 0}$ | $100.00 \%$ | 986.49 |

## 2009 County Abstract of Assessment for Real Property, Form 45 Compared with the 2008 Certificate of Taxes Levied (CTL)

| 67 Pawnee |  |  |  | E3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \text { CTL } \\ & \text { County Total } \end{aligned}$ | 2009 Form 45 <br> County Total | Value Difference <br> (2009 form 45-2008 CTL) | Percent <br> Change | 2009 Growth <br> (New Construction Value) | Percent Change excl. Growth |
| 01. Residential | 30,185,145 | 33,257,915 | 3,072,770 | 10.18\% | 803,650 | 7.52\% |
| 02. Recreational | 400,215 | 312,785 | -87,430 | -21.85\% | 0 | -21.85\% |
| 03. Ag-Homesite Land, Ag-Res Dwelling | 20,181,945 | 20,230,885 | 48,940 | 0.24\% | 0 | 0.24\% |
| 04. Total Residential (sum lines 1-3) | 50,767,305 | 53,801,585 | 3,034,280 | 5.98\% | 803,650 | 4.39\% |
| 05. Commercial | 5,709,255 | 6,459,020 | 749,765 | 13.13\% | 104,270 | $11.31 \%$ |
| 06. Industrial | 947,460 | 947,460 | 0 | 0.00\% | 0 | 0.00\% |
| 07. Ag-Farmsite Land, Outbuildings | 9,429,335 | 9,642,815 | 213,480 | 2.26\% | 45,155 | 1.79\% |
| 08. Minerals | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| 09. Total Commercial (sum lines 5-8) | 16,086,050 | 17,049,295 | 963,245 | 5.99\% | 149,425 | 5.06\% |
| 10. Total Non-Agland Real Property | 66,853,355 | 70,941,830 | 4,088,475 | 6.12\% | 953,075 | 4.69\% |
| 11. Irrigated | 1,691,740 | 1,808,695 | 116,955 | 6.91\% |  |  |
| 12. Dryland | 136,836,115 | 150,067,265 | 13,231,150 | 9.67\% |  |  |
| 13. Grassland | 93,769,675 | 104,686,750 | 10,917,075 | 11.64\% |  |  |
| 14. Wasteland | 792,330 | 915,160 | 122,830 | 15.50\% |  |  |
| 15. Other Agland | 90,950 | 0 | -90,950 | -100.00\% |  |  |
| 16. Total Agricultural Land | 233,180,810 | 257,477,870 | 24,297,060 | 10.42\% |  |  |
| 17. Total Value of all Real Property | 300,034,165 | 328,419,700 | 28,385,535 | 9.46\% | 953,075 | 9.14\% |
| (Locally Assessed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PAWNEE COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

## PAWNEE CITY, NE

In accordance with 77-1311 section 9, as amended by LB 263, the Pawnee County Assessor's office has made a four -year plan to inspect properties in Pawnee County. The schedule of inspections is to be as follows:

2009: Table Rock and Burchard residential and the Townships of Steinauer, Clear Creek and Table Rock.

2010: Du Bois residential, Pawnee City commercial and the Townships of West Branch, Clay and South Fork.

2011: Lewiston and Steinauer residential, Lewiston, Burchard, Steinauer, Table Rock and Du Bois commercial with the Townships of Turkey Creek, Plum Creek and Mission Creek.

2012: Pawnee City residential and the Townships of Miles, Pawnee and Sheridan.
The purpose of the inspections is to make sure all information on the property record card of each parcel is correct and to correct any information that is needed and to take an updated picture of the parcel. The Assessor's office shall then make any changes that are needed to have all parcels comply with the ruling and guidelines set forth by the statues of the Legislative body and the Department of Revenue, Property Tax Division.

This may include updated Marshall \& Swift pricing, either Marshall \& Swift or in house depreciation schedules, based on the study of sales rosters, that will give a uniform level of assessment to all classes and subclasses of property.

This schedule of events may change based on the need of the properties to meet the level of assessment set forth by the state or if the budgeted amount needed to make these inspections may change on a yearly basis.

The soil change which is supposed to be completed for 2009 will not be totally correct due to the complex changes involved that was more than expected. After only about 5 months since we received the changes from Property Assessment and trying to do all by hand we don't believe it will possible to have all the correct soils as listed. We will try to achieve as much as possible at this time.

Jonathan Bailey
Pawnee County Assessor

## 2009 Assessment Survey for Pawnee County

## I. General Information

## A. Staffing and Funding Information

| 1. | Deputy(ies) on staff |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1 |
| 2. | Appraiser(s) on staff |
| 3. | 0 |
|  | Other full-time employees |
| 4. | 0 |
|  | Other part-time employees |
| 5. | Number of shared employees |
|  | 0 |
| 6. | Assessor's requested budget for current fiscal year |
|  | $67,875.20$ |
| 7. | Part of the budget that is dedicated to the computer system |
| 8. | Computer costs are taken out of County General |
|  | Adopted budget, or granted budget if different from above |
| 9. | Amount of the total budget set aside for appraisal work |
| 10. | 8,800 |
|  | Amount of the total budget set aside for education/workshops |
| 11. | Appraisal/Reappraisal budget, if not part of the total budget |
|  | 0 |
| 12. | Other miscellaneous funds |
|  | 0 |
| 13. | Total budget |
|  | $67,875.20$ |
| a. | Was any of last year's budget not used: |
|  | Approximately 500 |
|  |  |

## B. Computer, Automation Information and GIS

| 1. | Administrative software |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | MIPS |
|  | CAMA software |


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. | Cadastral maps: Are they currently being used? |
|  | Yes |
| 4. | Who maintains the Cadastral Maps? |
| 5. | Staff |
|  | Does the county have GIS software? |
| 6. | Yes |
| 7. | Who maintains the GIS software and maps? |
| 7. | Personal Property software: |
|  | MIPS |

## C. Zoning Information

| 1. | Does the county have zoning? |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Yes |
| 3. | If so, is the zoning countywide? <br> 3 Yes- outside city limits. |
| 4. | What municipalities in the county are zoned? $?$When was zoning implemented? |
|  | 2uly 2001- county zoning |

## D. Contracted Services

| 1. | Appraisal Services |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Ron Elliot- part time |
| 2. | Other services |
|  | None |

## Certification

This is to certify that the 2009 Reports and Opinions of the Property Tax Administrator have been sent to the following:

Four copies to the Tax Equalization and Review Commission, by hand delivery.
One copy to the Pawnee County Assessor, by hand delivery.

Dated this 7th day of April, 2009.



